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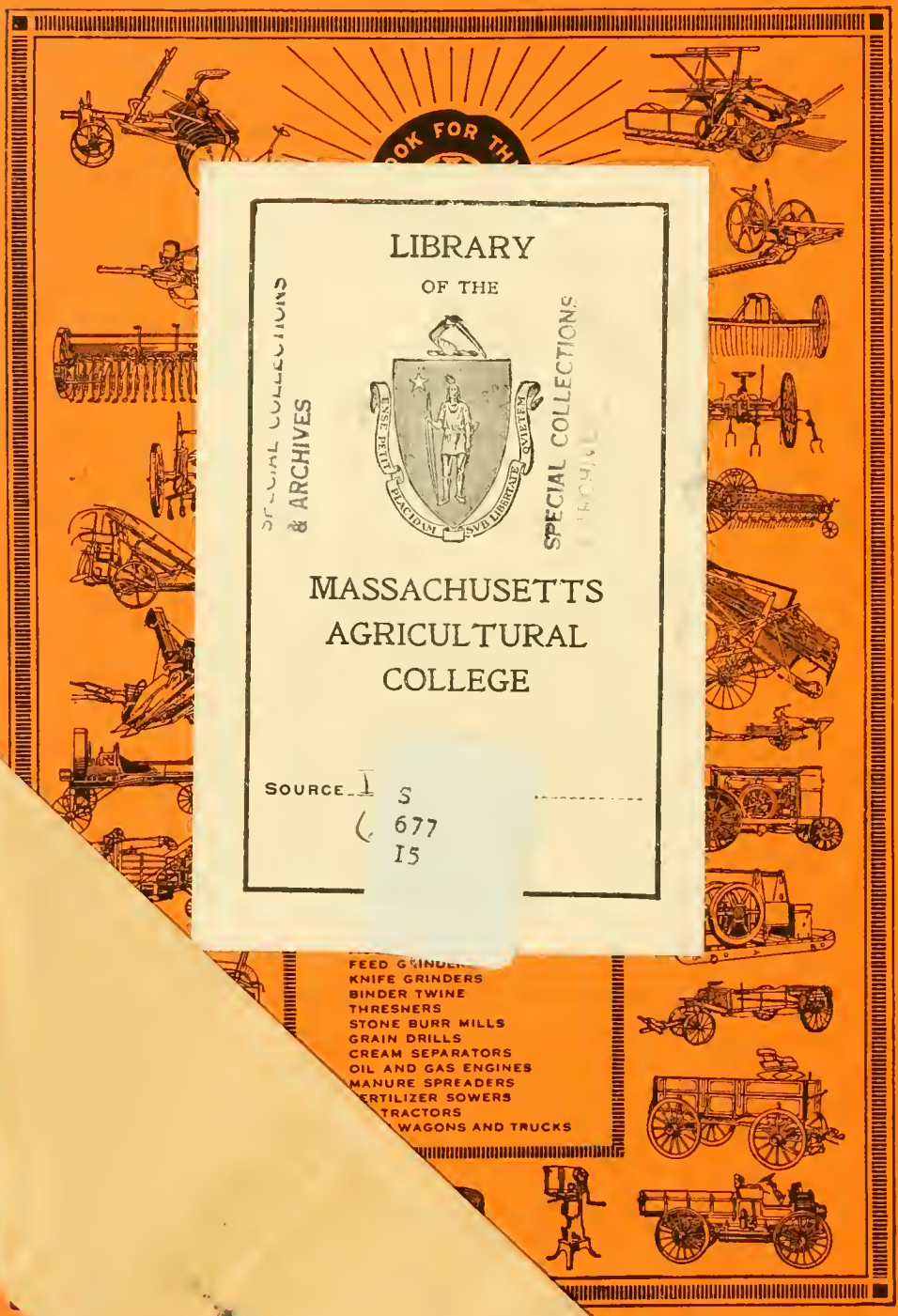

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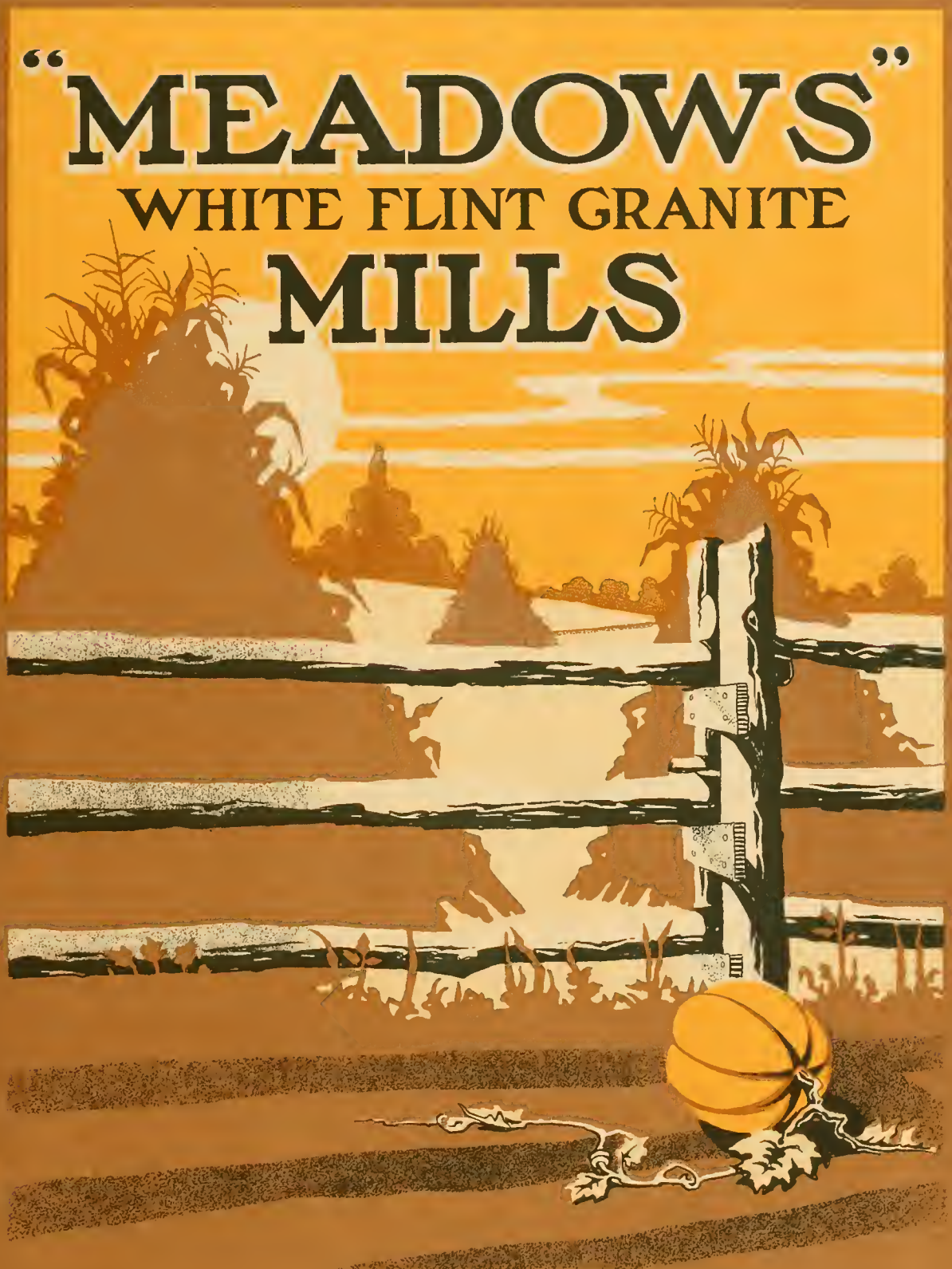
INTERN OF AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER

"MEADOWS"

WHITE FLINT GRANITE

MILLS



An Ideal Mill Outfit

What Meadows Mills Will Do

Meadows mills have been developed to meet the demand for a mill which would take up very little floor space, which could be easily installed and which would grind from 10 to 20 bushels of corn per hour.

They clean, grind, sift and sack the finest possible corn meal.

They make the highest grade graham and buckwheat flour.

When equipped with a flour bolter—this is a special feature—an excellent grade of old time burr flour can be made.

They grind shelled corn.

They do more work with less power than any other mill and are easy to operate.

They produce more meal and less bran than any mill on the market, making at least 95 per cent. meal.

The power required to operate these mills ranges from 2 to 10 H. P., according to the size of the mill.

These mills are designed by experts, built by skilled workmen, thoroughly inspected and tested, and finally placed on the market with a claim that they will grind the finest meal.

An International oil engine and a Meadows corn mill together with an International feed grinder make an efficient and durable milling outfit.

SOLD BY

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A

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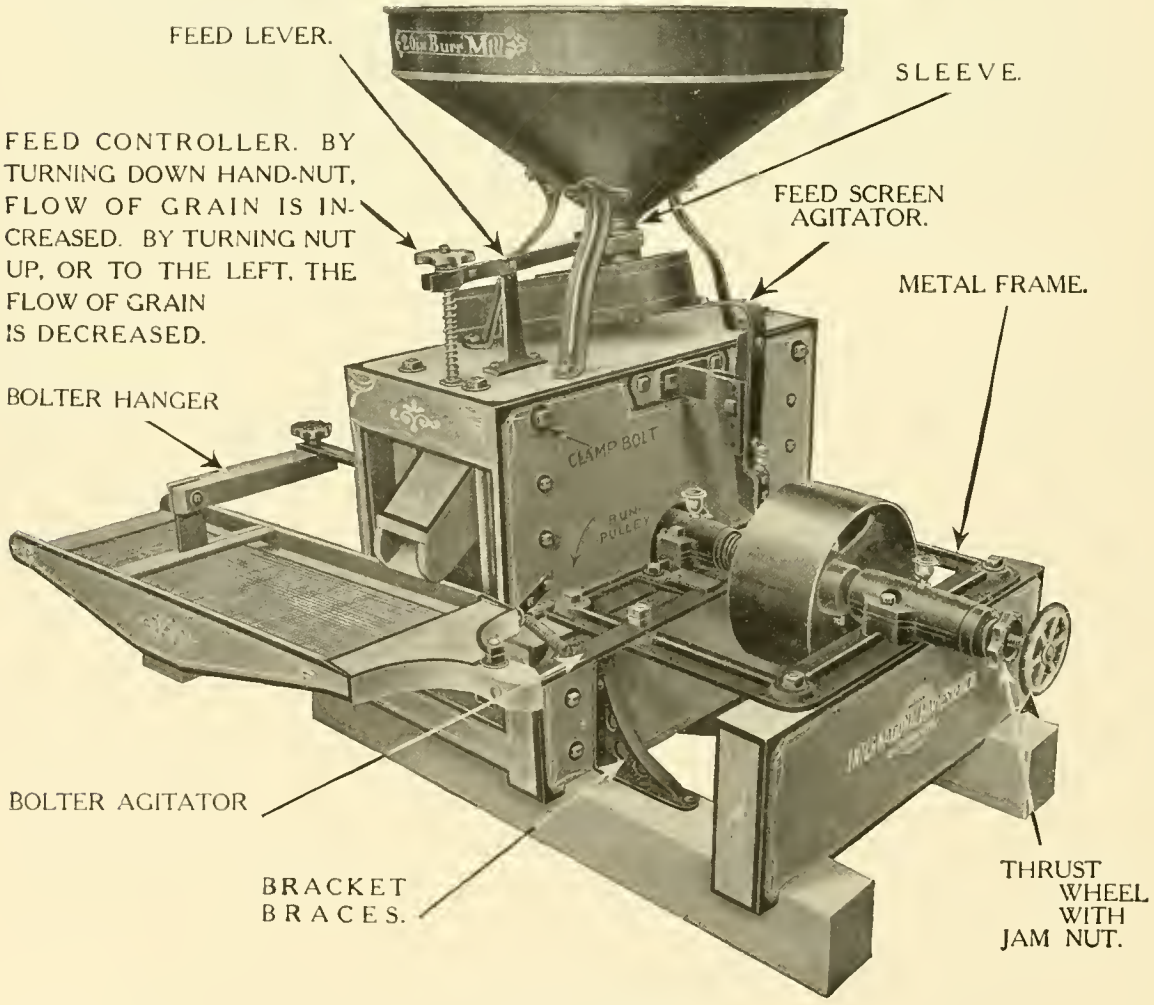
Main Frame

The main body of the mill is made of the best selected grade of North Carolina pine. The lumber is cut with great care, piled in tiers, and left under cover from twelve to eighteen months. It is then finished and passed along to skilled workmen. The parts of the frame are held together by heavy bolts; four passing horizontally and four vertically through the frame of the medium and smaller sizes, and six each way in the larger sizes. This construction is further strengthened with a heavy cast iron framework, in which the two outside journals are cast, making the frame as rigid as possible, and giving it ample strength to withstand any ordinary wear. The castings are bound to the frame by heavy bolts, varying in size and length from $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 inches to $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 inches. They are reinforced by the binding or clamp bolts which hold the two halves of the frame securely together. The frame divides at the meal spout.



20-inch Meadows Mill

Hopper

The hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and will not become bent or battered out of shape. It is 13 inches deep by 28 inches wide at the top with a 4-inch reinforcement. It is not only substantial, but is also large enough to hold a medium size bag of grain. There are no obstructions on the inside to stop the flow of grain to the burrs.

Shaft

The shaft, which is made of the best cold rolled steel, is very substantial, and has ample strength to hold up under twice the horse power quoted. The diameter of the shaft varies according to the size of the mill ordered.

Bearings

There are three heavy bearings, two on the right side, cast together, and one base bearing on the other side, dividing the strain equally, so that it is impossible to bend the shaft either at work or in transit. The bearings are babbitted with the best frictionless metal, and are equipped with ¼-inch take-up liners, making the life of the bearing practically that of the mill if kept properly oiled. Each bearing is fitted with a brass oiler, large enough to run the mill five hours with one filling. The metal in the cap of the bearing is properly fluted, so that oil is distributed equally, insuring cool bearings at all times. The thrust or end bearing of the medium size mill is eight inches long, and is fitted with a ball bearing that works directly against the end of the shaft. A steel lug the size of the shaft works between the ball bearing and the thrust wheel, and thus reduces both friction and wear to a minimum, and keeps the bearing cool.

Spiral Collar and Release Spring

A spiral collar is attached to the shaft between the pulley and the bearing next to the frame, and is held securely in place with set screws. The heavy release spring keeps the collar from working against the bearing. This construction makes it possible to grind round or granulated meal without the burrs running together should the mill run empty.

Feed Lever

The feed lever is attached to a fulcrum on the top of the frame, and the outer end is held in position by a hand wheel and push spring. A sleeve is attached to the front end, which works around the neck of the hopper, and is raised or lowered to suit the desired capacity by turning the hand wheel at the outer end down or up. This feed is positive, and requires no attention by the operator after it has once been adjusted. (See illustration on Page 2.)

Force Feed

The force feed is made in a spiral shape, and is securely fastened to the shaft near the face of the runner burr. It extends through the eye of the stationary burr, making a positive feed that cannot be choked

Bolter Agitator

The bolter agitator operates on a pivot, and is fastened at the center to the cast iron frame. The motion is secured from the spiral collar, thus giving the bolter from 350 to 600 end motions per minute. This agitator is made of soft, durable steel especially adapted for this work, and will wear for years. (See illustration on Page 6.)

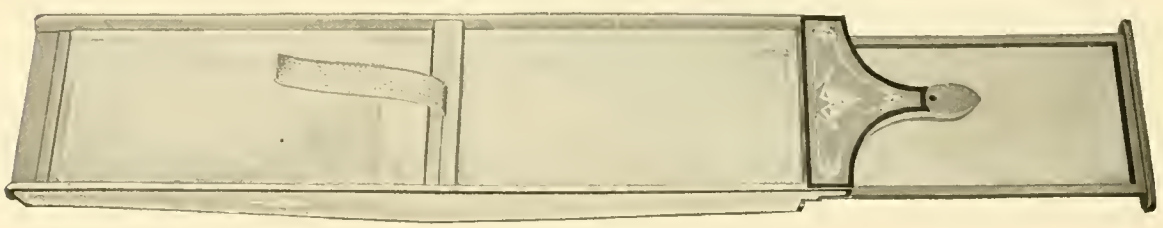
Meal Bolter

All mills are regularly equipped with a meal bolter, which is 12 x 36 inches, and which is fitted with the best 16-mesh galvanized wire screen. It is connected at the head with a half-inch stud bolt at the end of the agitator, and at the discharge end to the hanger which is attached to the bracket at the side of the frame. By turning this hanger to the right, the flow of bran will be increased, and if turned to the left the flow will be decreased. (See illustration on Page 6.)

Flour Bolter

When specially ordered a flour bolter can be obtained at an additional cost. The flour bolter is 12 x 48 inches. In construction it is like the meal bolter with the addition of a second fine screen. This screen is placed directly underneath the coarse screen. The coarse screen is of the same quality and mesh as the meal bolter. The finer screen is 30-mesh wire cloth. The illustration given below shows the flour bolter with the screen partly withdrawn.

There is a growing demand for old time burr and graham flour. The Meadows Mill was not designed as a wheat mill, but when properly handled it will grind a flour equal to any ground in a similar class of burrs. The bolter can be used for buckwheat also. A large number of these bolters have been in use for the past two years, and not one complaint has been received. When ordering a flour bolter a wheat screen should also be ordered. (See Page 5.) In making clean, wholesome, graham flour it is necessary for the grain to be cleaned by means of a wheat screen. Wheat should be cleaned just as thoroughly as corn, and so should buckwheat, as unclean buckwheat is gritty. To insure the best flour a wheat screen should always be used with the flour bolter.



Flour Bolter

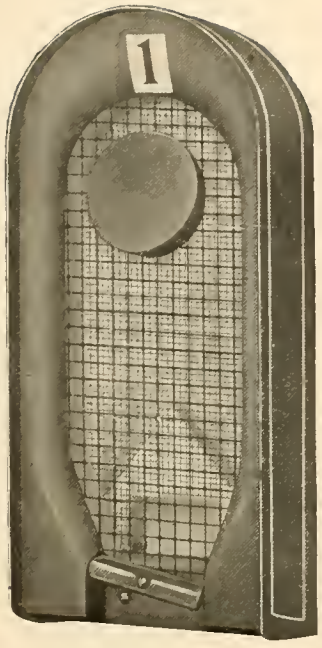


ILLUSTRATION No. 101

This illustration shows top and bottom screens in position in one frame. These screens are not made to work separately. They are used to clean corn.

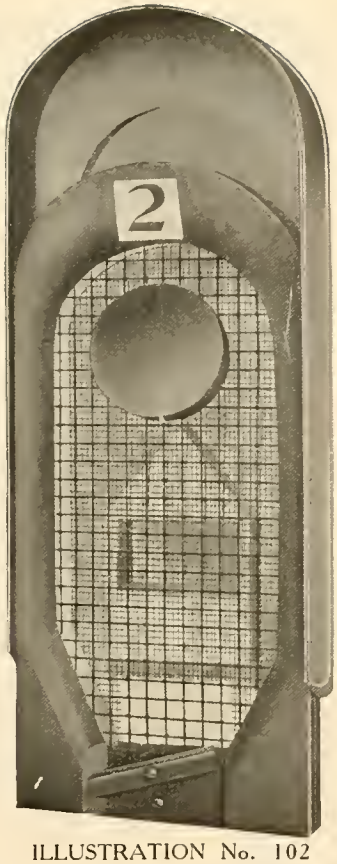


ILLUSTRATION No. 102

This illustration shows how to remove the screens for cleaning corn.

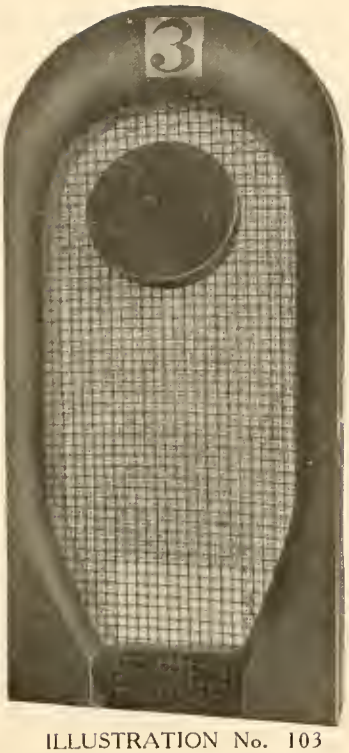


ILLUSTRATION No. 103

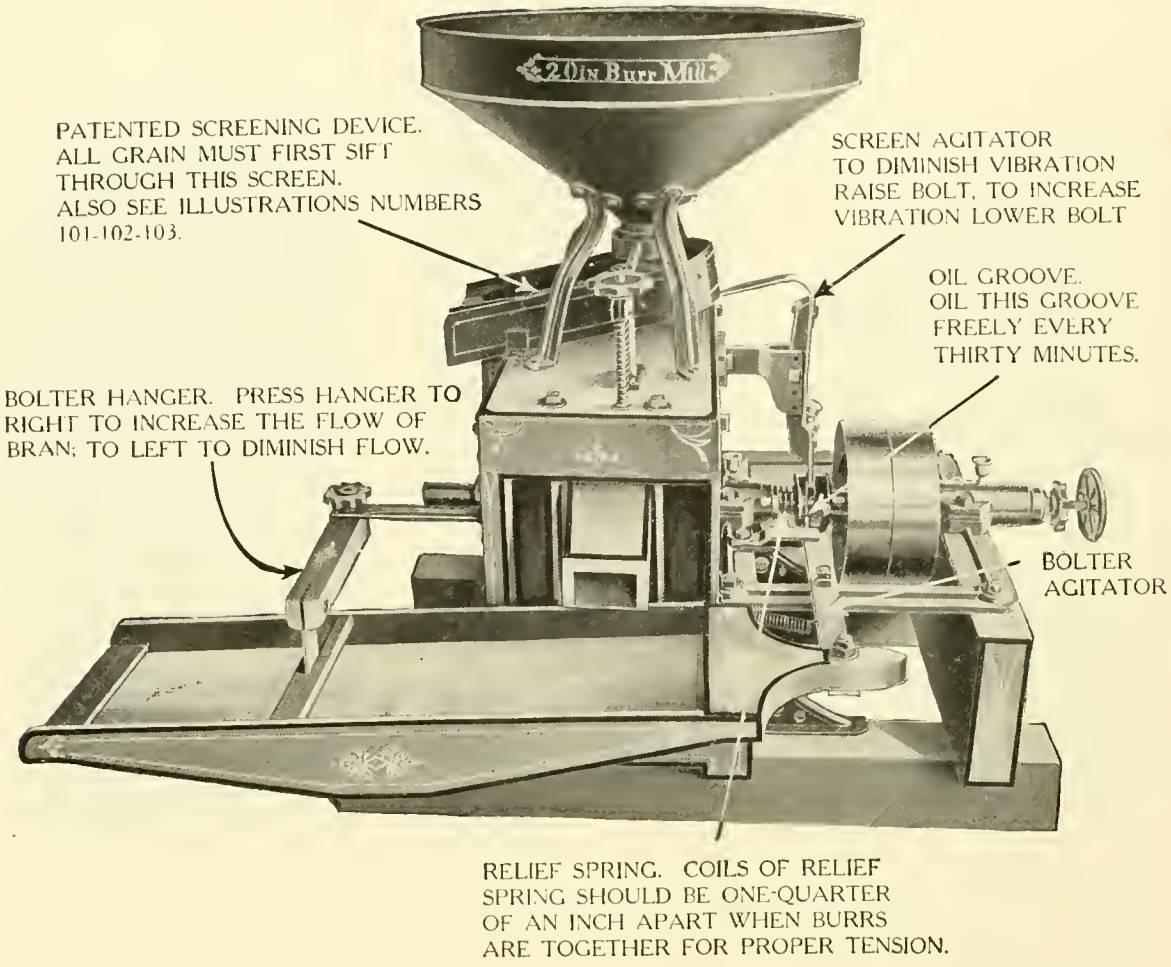
This illustration shows a fine screen for cleaning wheat, rye, oats or buckwheat

Screen Shoe or Cleaning Device

The screen shoe, which operates underneath the hopper, is composed of two screens held in position in one frame. This should get its motion in the same manner as the bolter from the spiral collar which is attached to the shaft. The top screen has two meshes to the inch, and the bottom screen six meshes. The grain passes through the feed, scattering over the top screen, and drops through onto the finer screen. It is then carried to the opening, discharged into the conveyor spout, and forced to the burrs. The larger trash, such as cob ends, nails, bolts, nuts and jack knives, is carried over the coarse screen and discharged at the end. The smaller trash, such as grit, corn silk, and weevil, passes through the finer screen, and is forced out at the discharge.

In one instance a half gallon of trash was taken from a bushel of corn in Georgia, about half of which was weevil. The trash was simply alive with the bugs. With any other make of mill the bugs would have been part of the meal.

Many other mills are put out of commission because they lack this feature. Some of them use a horse shoe magnet to remove undesirable material, but as a matter of fact the magnet is limited to the size and nature of the material it will obtain.



20-inch Burr Mill Showing Corn Meal Bolter in Proper Position and Good View of Patented Screens

Size

Meadows Mills are small and compact. A mill with burrs 20 inches in diameter occupies only 44 x 52 inches floor space and is only 4 feet, 4 inches high. It can be easily set up and operated in a side shed, 8 x 20 feet, attached to a store building, barn, workshop, or any other building, thus making it inexpensive to install.

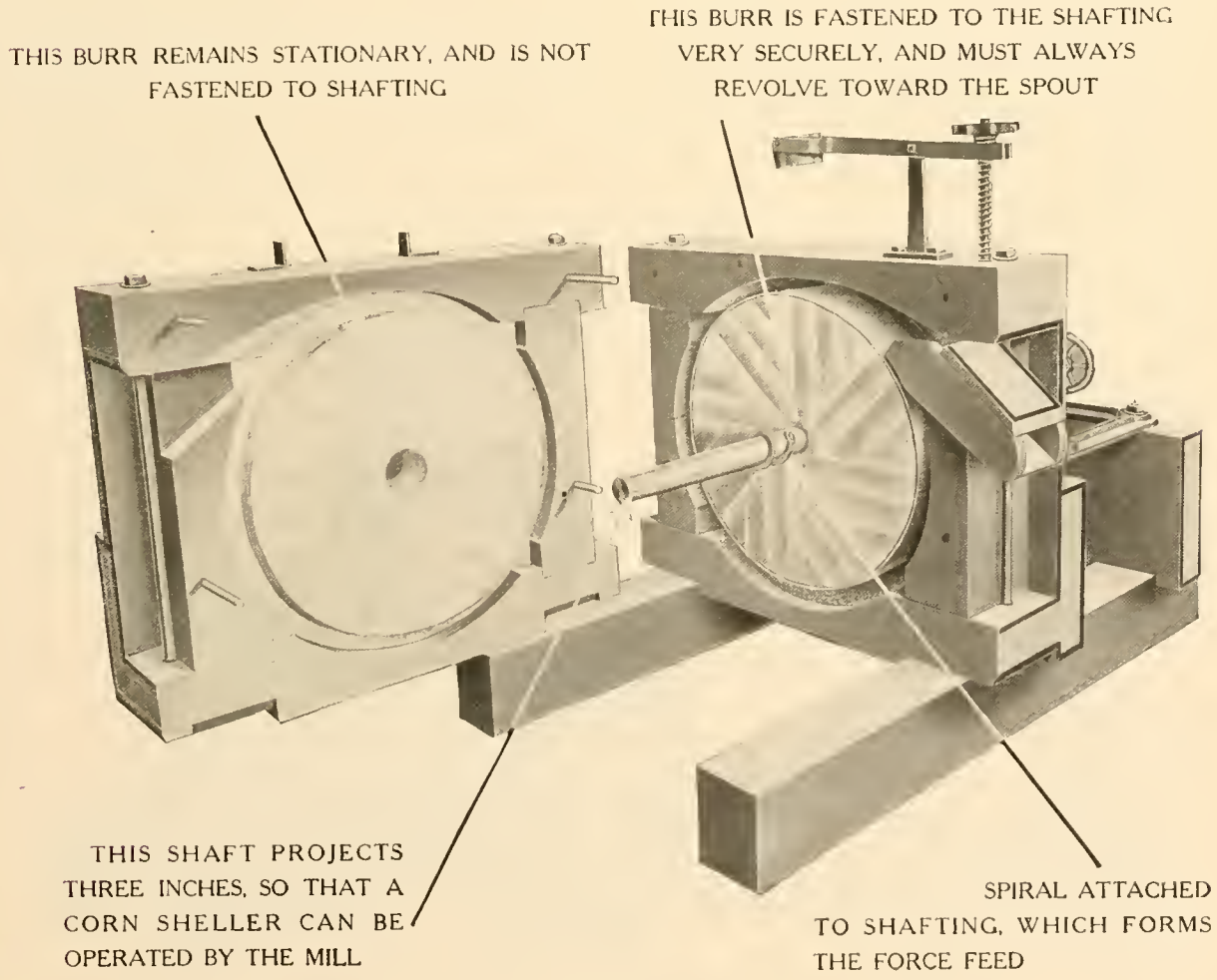
Inspection and Testing

Every Meadows Mill is thoroughly inspected and when completed it is subjected to a test in which the finest grade of meal is ground. The mill is run under conditions which would be sure to bring out the slightest defect. The result is that when the mill is placed on the market it will satisfy the most exacting buyer.

Burrs

The burrs on the Meadows Mill are made of the very best hard, open, sharp white flint. These burrs by practical test have proven superior to anything else on the market for making good corn meal.

The following fact will show how long lived and durable Meadows Mills are: A miller who has had a 24-inch Meadows Mill in use for two and a half years has ground over 30,000 bushels of corn into bread meal, wearing each burr down one inch. Granting that the mill will be worn out with the next inch—which it would not be—the mill would have ground 60,000 bushels. This means that if the miller should grind 1,000 bushels per year, one mill would last him sixty years.



Mill Opened Up to Show Position of Burrs

Stationary Burr

The stationary burr is furrowed to match the runner burr, and securely fastened in the left half of the frame by being bedded in concrete, which covers about three-fourths the depth of the burr. There are notches cut in the frame that hold the concrete, thus making it impossible for the burr to become loose or get out of tram. The concrete is a rich mixture of selected sand and the best Portland cement, and when thoroughly set it is almost as hard as the burr itself. Two furrow gauges, one for the depth, and one for the width, are furnished with each mill.

The illustration on page 2 shows the thrust wheel and jam nut. By standing at right angles to the mill, the thrust wheel can be operated with the right hand while the operator is judging the fineness of the meal with the left. Also notice the feed adjusting screw on the top of the frame. This is within convenient reach and can be adjusted at the same time the burrs are adjusted.

Runner Burr

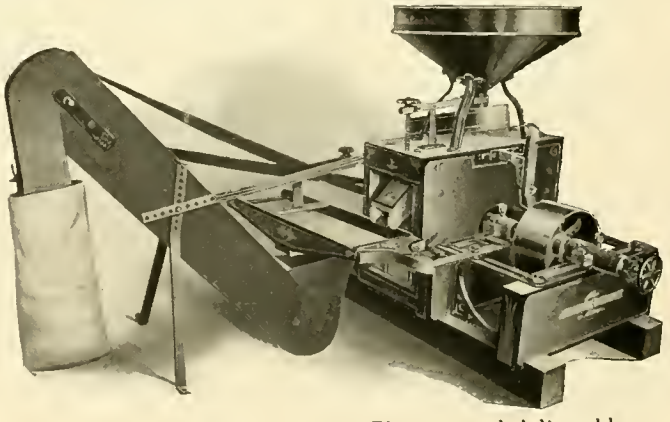
The runner burr is securely fastened to the shaft by a feature that can be used only on a Meadows Mill. This superior feature makes it impossible for the burr to become loose on the shaft. The furrows are first cut to the proper depth, then the burr is passed to a skilled workman, who fastens it to the shaft after which the burr is balanced. The burr is substantially banded with a small extension projecting from the band to give the meal further momentum, thus insuring a clean meal at all times. There are no accumulations of meal left inside the mill to become musty from one grinding to the next. The band is set about one-eighth of an inch below the depth of the furrows.

Elevator

The meal can be sacked as fast as it is ground by using an elevator which has a double sacking spout so that two bags can be attached. While one sack is being filled at one spout, there is ample time to hang another sack under the other spout. This in the end saves a great deal of the operator's time.

When the elevator is used, the mill should be set on the floor, thus making the top of the hopper about four feet, four inches high. This makes it convenient and easy for the operator to pour the grain into the mill. For 12, 16, and 20-inch mills the floor should be cut out enough to allow the elevator to drop in about six inches. This makes the most compact and complete outfit on the market. Furthermore, it is simple, durable and inexpensive.

The shaft on the Meadows Mill projects three inches, and when specially ordered at an additional cost it can be furnished with a 3 x 4-inch pulley. This pulley not only drives the elevator, but can be used to good advantage for driving small machinery, such as corn shellers or emery grinders. The pulley is wide enough for two 2-inch belts, and will run the sheller and elevator at the same time.



20-in Burr Mill with Sacking Elevator and Adjustable Elevator Support. The elevator, belting and 3 x 4-inch face Pulley are Priced Separately

Capacity

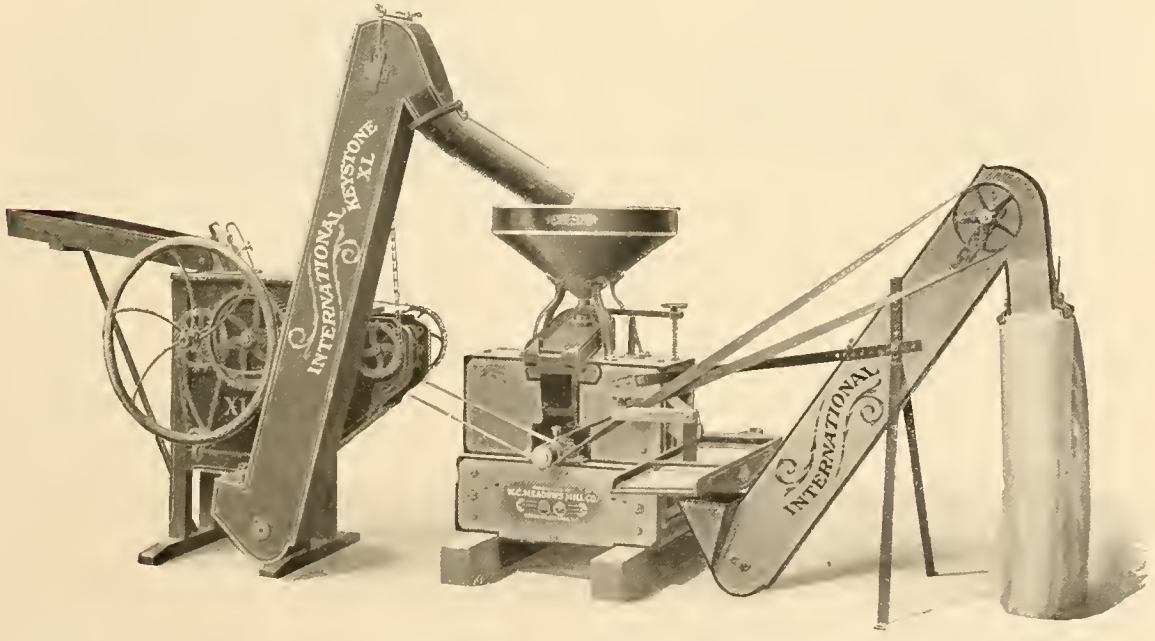
Meadows Mills are made in five sizes: The 30-inch mill for those who desire large capacity, and have sufficient power for fast, heavy grinding; the 24-inch mill for general grinding, when a capacity of from 80 to 180 bushels is required with 10 to 15-horse power; the 20-inch mill for grinding feed and general farm use; the 12 and 16-inch mills where small power is used, such as from 2 to 6-horse power. These mills will grind more per hour with the same amount of power than any other mill on the market.

The designers do not recommend fast grinding. The faster the mill is run, the greater the friction and the greater the strain on the mill. Rapid grinding also has a tendency to heat the meal.

Size and Dimensions of the Meadows White Flint Granite Mills

						PULLEY					WEIGHT, POUNDS	
Style No.	Size Inches	Length Inches	Height Inches	Width Inches	Speed Rev. per Minute	Face Inches	Diam. Inches	Approx Cap. per Hr. Bu. Fine Flat Meal	Approx. Cap. per Hr. Coarse Rd. Meal.	Horse Power	Net	Crated
1	12	44	41	33	600	5	10	2— 4	4— 6	2— 4	357	450
2	16	48	46	40	600	5	10	4— 6	6—10	4— 6	540	644
3	20	52	52	44	550	6	12	5— 8	8—12	6— 8	798	915
4	24	52	56	48	500	6	14	6—12	12—18	10—15	977	1,100
5	30	56	64	55	350	8	16	10—20	18—25	15—20	1,515	1,670

A safe estimate for the capacity on average bread meal is to allow a bushel to the horse power per hour.



20-inch Meadows Mill with sacking elevator, and two-hole XL corn sheller, equipped with special elevator with turn head
The sheller and special elevator are driven from the mill shaft. This is the most convenient outfit
on the market, and can be operated with a minimum amount of power

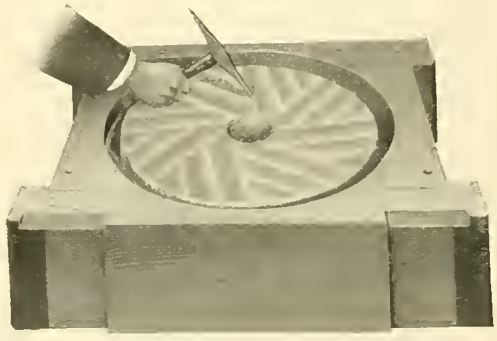
Painting

The painting on the Meadows Mill is well done, and consequently lengthens the life of the mill. A heavy coat of filler or primer is put on, and allowed to dry for twenty-four hours. After this a heavy coat of bright vermillion is put on, which is also allowed to dry for twenty-four hours. Then the mill is nicely striped, stenciled and thoroughly dried. Finally it is covered with a heavy coat of the best varnish. This gives the mill a high gloss, and the wood is protected from decay and the iron work from rust.

Picks

The picks are made of very best 80-point carbon tool steel. They have an even and complete temper, and can be worn completely out without having to be re-tempered. They will not chip or batter, neither will they break when properly used. Any one of these picks will outlast a dozen cheap ones, and will save their cost many times in smith bills. Every pick is thoroughly tested on the burrs before leaving the machine room, after which it is re-ground, polished and painted. All picks are furnished as extras only on special order and at an additional cost. The pick should be kept in a perpendicular position as shown in the left hand illustration. If used as shown in the right hand illustration the pick will break. The burrs are very hard and therefore require a highly tempered pick. Never drive the pick off the handle by striking with a hammer. Rest the pick on some even surface and drive handle out.

Right Way to Handle Pick



Wrong Way to Handle Pick

Directions for Setting Up and Operating

If a meal box is to be used, place the mill on two sills, 6 x 6 inches, and fasten it securely to the floor. If sacking or wagon elevator is used, the mill should rest on the floor.

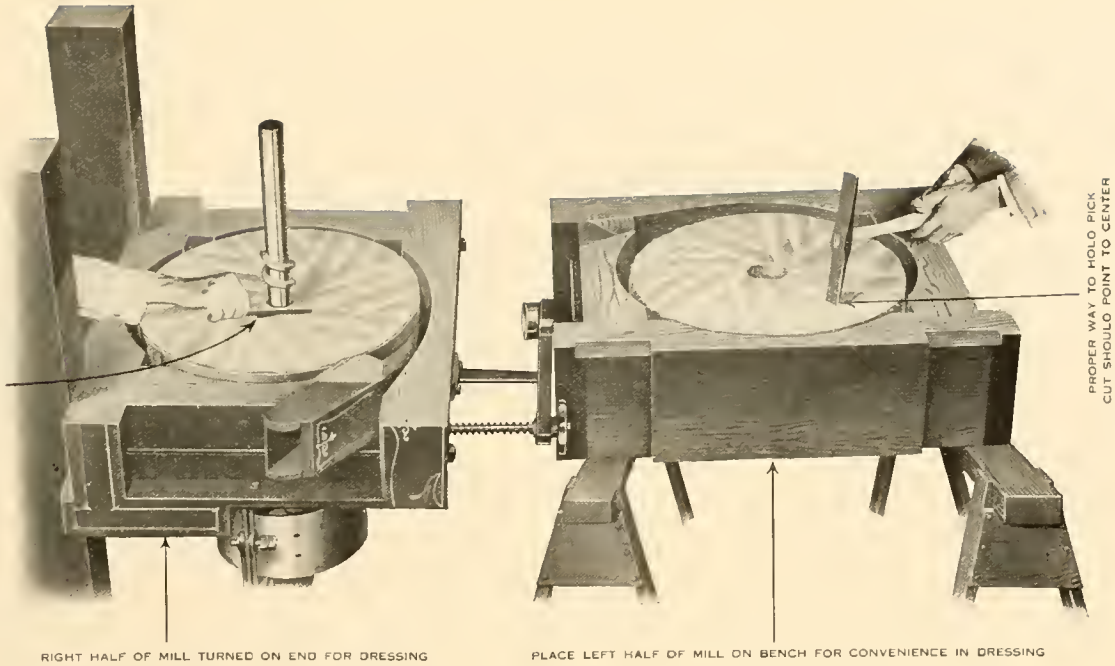
Be sure to put the washer on the top of the bolter agitator at the center. (See illustration on Page 2.) If left underneath it will hinder the work of the bolter, and cause the bran to work back toward the head of the bolter instead of to the discharge head.

Oil all bearings well before starting. If they heat, give them a little more oil, and loosen the cap screws.

Run pulley toward spout—see arrow "run pulley" near bearing on right side of frame. (See illustration on Page 2.)

For grinding fine or coarse meal regulate the burrs by turning the thrust wheel at end of shaft. When properly adjusted, lock with jam nut. (See illustration on Page 2.)

To increase the flow of bran, press the hanger to which the bolter is attached at the discharge end to the right. To diminish the flow, press the hanger to the left. (See illustration on Page 2.)



Care of Burrs

Directions for Taking Down and Dressing Burrs

Run the burrs together grinding about a quart of dry sand very fine before taking down to dress.

Remove the hopper and bolter and take out the clamp bolts, running through the frame.

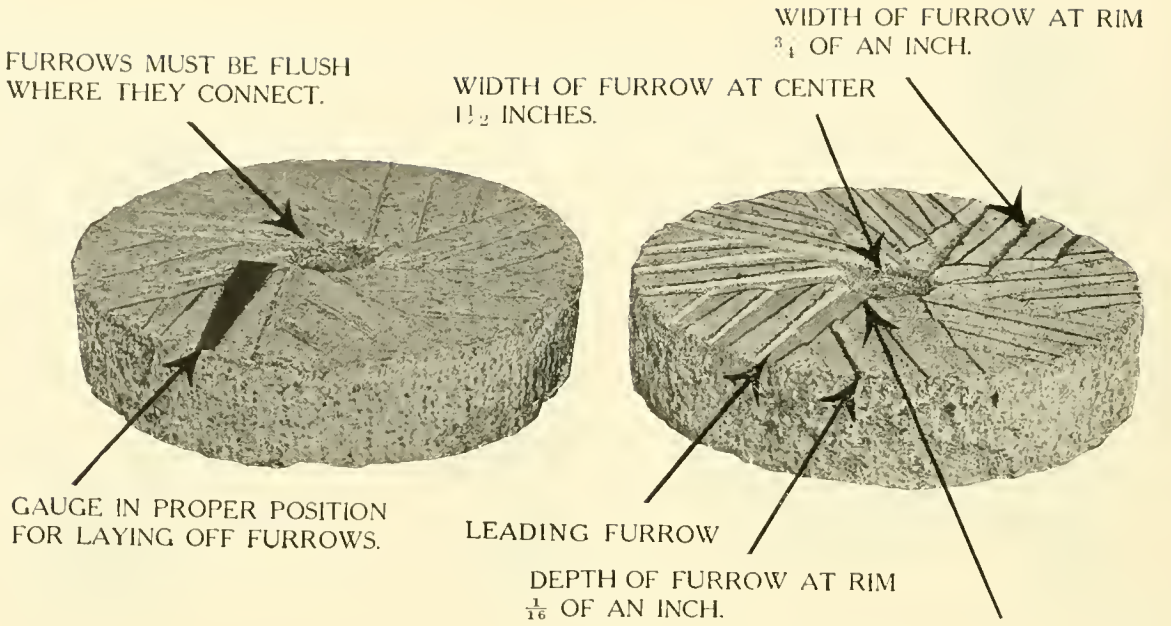
Place left half of mill on a box or bench, as shown in cut, and turn right half on end. Pass the hand over the stationary burr. If out of tram, one side will be hot and glazed. Take off the glazed surface and set the mill up again, grinding more sand and repeating this operation until the entire surface is glazed. This will show that the burrs are in perfect tram.

Don't undertake to tram the burrs with the old style leveling board or to adjust the runner burr by raising or lowering the bearings. This will get the bearings out of line and heating will be the result.

The furrows should be one-quarter of an inch deep and one and one-half inches wide at the center, tapering out to one-sixteenth of an inch deep and three-quarters of an inch wide at the rim. This gives equal parts furrow and surface. Less furrow than this takes more power, reduces the capacity and heats the meal.

The concave should not be more than one-thirty-second of an inch on each burr, and that not to extend farther than two inches on the medium and three inches on the larger sizes from the center. The mill will do good work with the burrs parallel, but must not be high at the center, as the burrs will then rumble and jar.

Furrow gauges will be found attached to the feed adjuster. Use them as shown in the illustration. The longer projection on the gauge for depth at the center; the short projection for the depth at the rim. The long, tapering gauge is for width and is thrust down in the furrow, as in the illustration. Striking a line with a pencil on the opposite side gives the width of the furrow laid off as shown by the dark line in the illustration showing a properly dressed burr.



Improperly Dressed Burr
Note the Narrow, Shallow Furrows not Extending Out to the Edge

Properly Dressed Burr
Note the Wide, Deep Furrows

For a fine, flat meal, make a medium rough surface, or what some millers term "a calico surface"; use the pick as shown in the illustration on page 11, so that the cut will point to the center of the burr. If a coarse granulated meal is wanted, a rougher dress can be made, which will last longer and grind faster. A coarse dress will grind from 500 to 1,000 bushels, depending on how careful the operator is in running the mill. If the burrs are allowed to run together while the operator is pouring in grain or closing down, a dress cannot be expected to last long.

Don't dress the face of the burr and leave the dressing of the furrow for some future time. It is just as important that the furrow be dressed as it is that the surface be dressed, because the grain is first crushed in the furrow. Only one-half the capacity can be expected when the burrs are only half dressed.

Uneven meal denotes the fact that the burrs are out of line. Cracked grain coming out with the meal shows that the furrows are too deep at the rim. Don't make them deeper than one-sixteenth of an inch at this point.

A very fine surface is better for graham and buckwheat flour, as a coarse, rough dress pulverizes the bran and makes a dark flour.

Don't draw the clamp bolts so tight that the washers will be pressed into the wood. See that all bolts are drawn to about the same pressure. In setting up the mill, care should be taken to see that no meal is allowed to fall on the sills. If this occurs the bottom part of the mill will be spread and the burrs will be thrown out of line.

In ordering furrow gauges or any other part, the size of the mill must be given.

Live Oak, Fla., July 13, 1914.

International Harvester Company of America,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Gentlemen:

We operate a 30-inch Meadows Mill to grind corn meal for our jobbing trade. This mill has an actual capacity of 200 bushels per day, and the meal we grind gives absolute satisfaction. This mill has eliminated all old-fashioned meal from our market. We have ground about 20,000 bushels of meal on this mill, and the up-keep expense has been less than five dollars. We also grind meal for the C. W. Rogers Company, wholesale grocers. They use our meal exclusively. To anyone interested we would be glad to show them through our mill, so they may see how it is operated.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Middle Florida Grocery Company.

Meadows Mill Co., Licking River, Ky., March 1, 1914.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been using one of your mills for sixteen months and am pleased to say that it has given good satisfaction. I do not think that there is a mill made that will do the work of the Meadows Mill. I have run one of your 20-inch mills to a test and ground one bushel of corn in one minute, and after weighing the bran I had one pound of bran to the bushel of corn. The meal came out perfectly cool and was good, fine table meal. I would advise any man that wants to buy a mill to buy one of yours.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) D. B. DeHart.

W. C. Meadows Mill Co., Atlanta, Ga., December 15, 1913.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:

The repairs for our mill arrived today for which we thank you very kindly.

With regard to our mill, we wish to say that Mr. E. H. Dockery visited us some time ago and adjusted our mill, and we are now getting from 8 to 12 bushels of good meal per hour, which we think is very good for a 20-inch mill. We are more than pleased with these results, as they greatly exceed our expectations.

Thanking you very kindly, we remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. L. Mixon & Son.

W. C. Meadows Mill Co., Screven, Ga., December 19, 1913.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

My mill is in perfect condition and is giving me and my customers good satisfaction. I find it to be the best mill on the market.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Sam E. Bennett.

Mr. W. H. Patton,
Shubuta, Miss.

Shubuta, Miss., May 31, 1914.

Dear Sir:

Ever since I set up my Meadows Mill I have been thanking you, for I would not take $1,000 for it and let it be moved if I could not get another just like it. It makes such good meal that custom has come to me right by other mills. I am now getting more meal than I can grind without grinding every day and sometimes at night. The screen over the burrs gets all the trash out of the corn and everyone praises the meal. Grocers have so many calls for it that they have me bring it to them. I have made clear on the mill $30.00 per month since I have had it just grinding three days in a week, and since it has increased so as to take all my time I have not kept accurate account. It will pay for itself without my having put anything in it. Five dollars invested in International Harvester Company machinery means $12.50 income. I know this by experience, for I have had three pieces of them—engine, mill and hay press. The reputation of the mill has brought in more trade than I can take care of and I wish I had a larger outfit.

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. S. Creagh.

W. C. Meadows Mill Co.,
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Doraville, Ga., November 3, 1913.

Gentlemen:

I have used one of your 24-inch mills with a 10 H. P. I H C engine for the past four years and am grinding 10 bushels per hour of the prettiest, smoothest meal in the country, and people are coming right away from the old style mills to get my meal.

Everyone purchasing one of your mills should buy two of your picks, as I find one of them is worth a dozen of the ordinary kind. Your screen is a wonder for cleaning the grain and I would not take $25.00 for it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) O. L. Cowan.

International Harvester Company of America,
Charlotte, N. C.

Mount Olive, N. C., February 4, 1914.

Gentlemen:

The 30-inch Meadows Mill I bought of you four months ago is giving perfect satisfaction. It will make from 6 to 10 bushels of good, fine table meal per hour. It will easily make from 10 to 15 bushels of meal such as is shipped to Mount Olive.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Alex Sasser.

Mr. P. Simons,
Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., February 19, 1914.

Dear Sir:

About July 1, 1913, I bought a Meadows Mill and a 6 H. P. oil engine from you, and I wish to say that I am well pleased with the outfit. It does all that you claimed that it would do. I have built up a good trade and have a large number of satisfied customers, and they all say that they get better meal from the Meadows Mill than any other mill in this section of the country. I shall always have a good word to say for the Meadows corn mill and the I H C oil engine.

Yours very truly,

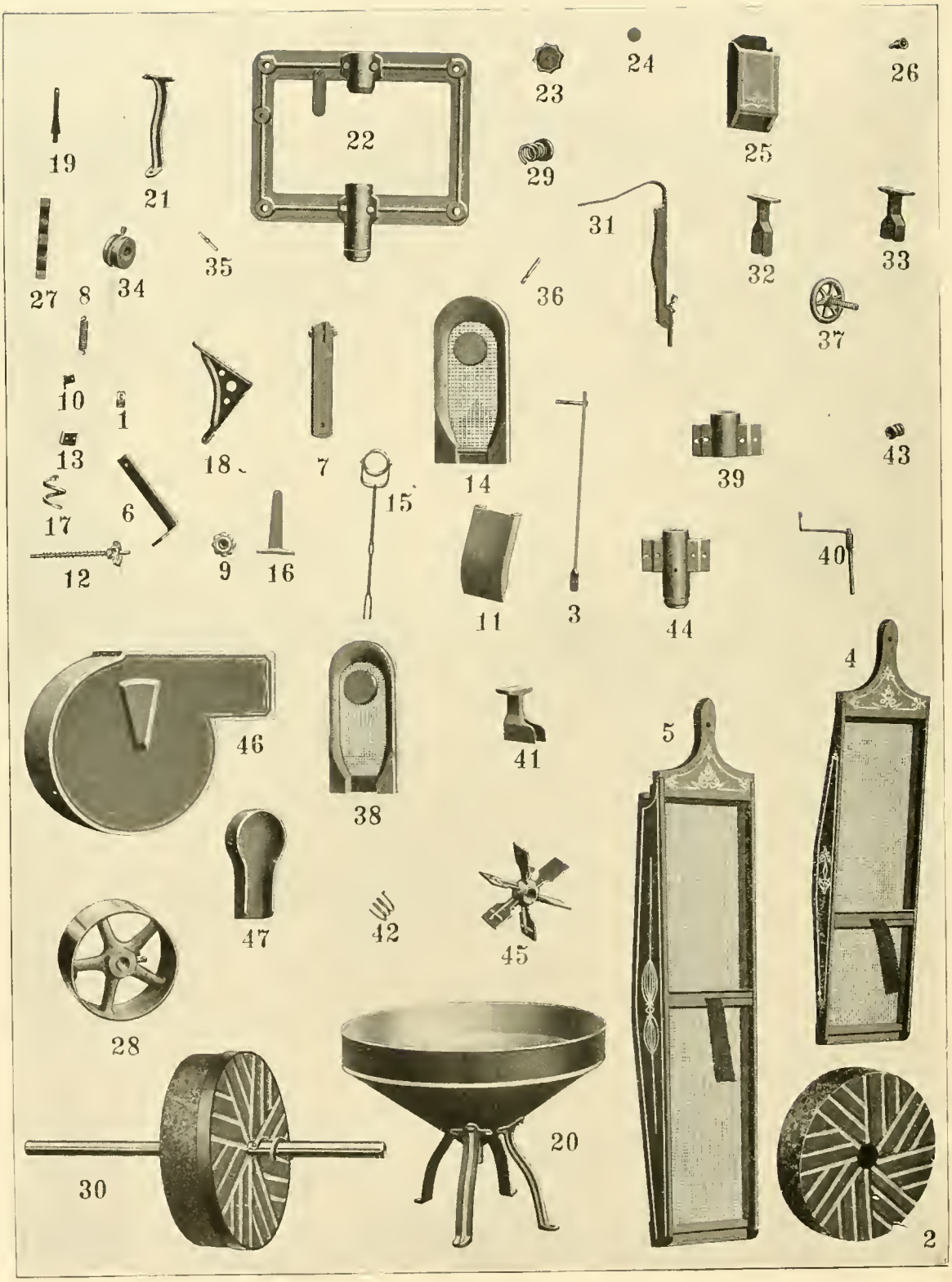
(Signed) L. M. Gallup.

List of Repair Parts for Meadows Mills

No.	DESCRIPTION	Style No. 1 12 Inches	Style No. 2 16 Inches	Style No. 3 20 Inches	Style No. 4 24 Inches	Style No. 5 30 Inches
1	Ball bearing thrust	$ 1 40	$ 1 40	$ 1 60	$ 1 60	$ 2 50
2	Bed stone, faced and furrowed	13 00	16 00	24 00	29 00	35 36
3	Bolter, agitator or sifter lever	1 90	2 15	2 45	3 25	3 75
4	Bolter, corn meal	3 75	4 30	4 80	6 50	7 50
5	Bolter, flour	9 50	10 75	12 10	16 00	18 75
6	Bolter, bracket	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	2 50
7	Bolter, hanger	65	70	80	80	1 20
8	Bolter, spring	65	70	80	80	1 20
9	Bolter, jam nut	60	60	60	60	60
10	Corn conveyor bracket	60	60	60	60	60
11	Corn conveyor spout	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 60	1 90
12	Feed adjuster	1 10	1 10	1 20	1 20	1 20
13	Feed shoe bracket	60	60	60	60	60
14	Feed shoe with corn screen	5 75	5 75	6 50	6 50	10 00
15	Feed lever and sleeve	1 55	1 80	2 00	2 10	3 10
16	Feed lever fulcrum	50	50	60	60	60
17	Force feed	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 20	1 90
18	Frame brace	70	70	80	80	80
19	Furrow gauge	20	20	20	20	20
20	Hopper, complete	7 15	7 15	8 00	8 00	8 00
21	Hopper, leg	70	70	80	80	80
22	Improved frame with journals babbitted	6 25	7 15	8 00	8 00	12 50
23	Jam nut for thrust wheel	70	70	80	80	80
24	Lug for adjusting screw	45	45	50	50	75
25	Meal spout	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 60	1 90
26	Oil cup	50	50	50	50	50
27	Pick	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15
28	Pulley	3 55	3 55	4 00	5 35	6 20
29	Relief spring with collar (new style)	1 00	1 00	1 15	1 15	1 75
30	Runner burr with shaft, furrowed and banded	16 00	20 90	29 00	35 30	40 00
31	Shoe agitator lever	1 55	1 80	2 00	2 70	3 10
32	Shoe agitator guide (old style)	50	50	60	60	80
33	Shoe agitator hanger (old style)	50	50	60	60	80
34	Spiral collar	3 55	3 55	4 00	4 00	6 20
35	Stud bolt for bolter agitator	40	40	40	40	40
36	Stud bolt for bolter	40	40	40	40	40
37	Thrust wheel	1 80	1 80	2 00	2 00	2 00
38	Wheat screen	2 15	2 15	2 45	2 45	3 75
39	Base box, babbitted	1 90	2 15	2 45	2 45	3 75
40	Sifter spring	45	50	60	60	80
41	Shoe lever guide (new style)	85	85	1 00	1 00	1 50
42	Relief spring (old style)	50	50	60	60	80
43	Thrust spring	70	70	80	80	1 20
44	Head box, babbitted (old style)	2 15	2 50	2 80	2 80	4 50
45	Fan	3 75	4 30	4 80	6 50	7 50
46	Fan case	3 10	3 55	4 00	5 35	6 20
47	Feed shoe (old style)	1 40	1 40	1 60	1 60	2 50
	Wood frame, complete	25 00	28 60	32 00	43 00	50 00
	Aligning and cementing	12 50	14 30	16 00	21 50	25 00

When ordering parts, give style and size of mill, number and name of piece, also shop number which is cut in frame above meal spout.

All agencies carry duplicate parts. Order through them to obtain the best service.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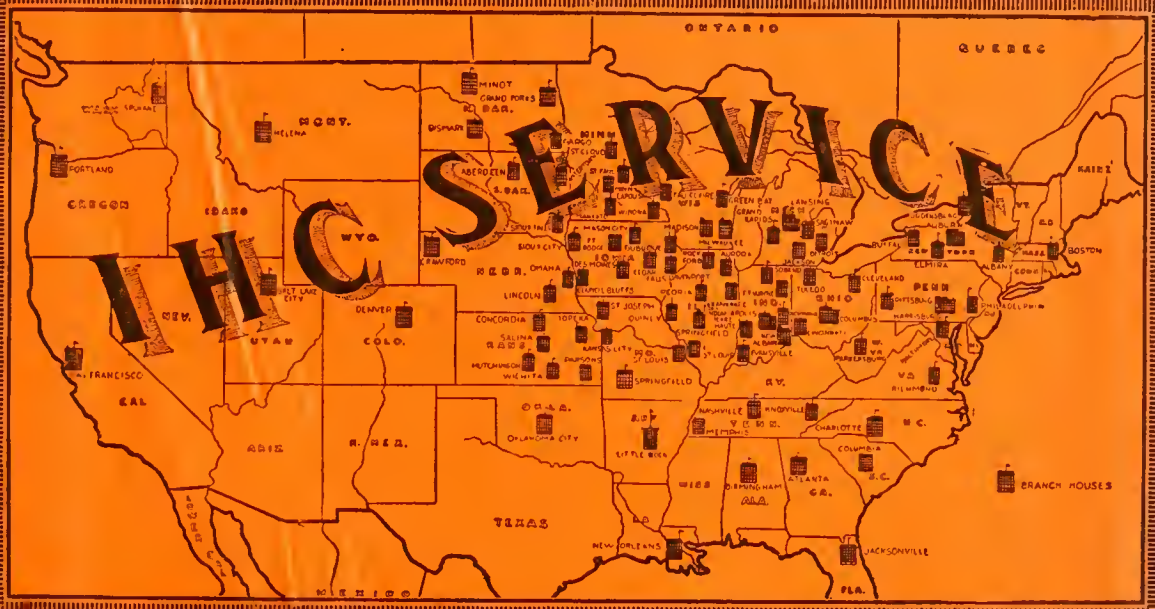

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